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RESEARCH IN CHINA

EXPEDITION OF 1903-04, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF BAILEY WILLIS

SYLLABARY OF CHINESE SOUNDS

by

FRIEDRICH HIRTH

[EXTRACTED FROM CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON PUBLICATION No. 54,
RESEARCH IN CHINA, VOLUME I, PART II, PAGES 511-528.]



WASHINGTON, D. C. :
PUBLISHED BY THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON
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RESEARCH IN CHINA

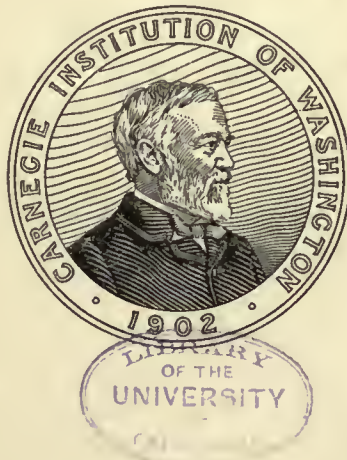
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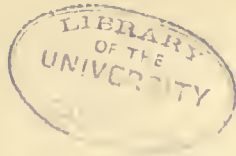
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SYLLABARY FOR THE TRANSCRIPTION OF CHINESE SOUNDS IN THE DIALECT
OF PEKING MODIFIED FOR LITERARY PURPOSES.

BY DR. FRIEDRICH HIRTH,

Professor of Chinese, Columbia University, New York City.

INTRODUCTION.

The subjoined Syllabary is *mutatis mutandis* identical with the "Tabelle für die Laute des Chinesischen im Mandarin-Dialecte," submitted by me to the Far-Eastern Section of the XIII International Congress of Orientalists held at Hamburg in September, 1902.* From this table I have reproduced all the essential parts; but under column I (spelling in Williams' Dictionary) I have added one of the Chinese characters representing each group of sound; in column II (my own spelling) I have, in order to accommodate readers of English, changed the German initials *sch* and *tsch* into *sh* and *ch*, and in column III I have added the corresponding sounds in Wade's orthography of the Peking Dialect.

My own spelling, as represented in column II, is merely a compromise between Williams' and Wade's Syllabaries, to which I have added a few changes to be explained hereafter. The idea is not my own, but I have followed the precedent set by Dr. E. Bretschneider, who in his well-known works ("Botanicon Sinicum," "Mediæval Researches," etc.) made free use of Wade's system, while retaining the old Chinese standard initials *k*, *ts*, *h*, and *s* before *i* and *ü* as appearing in Williams' list of sounds against *ch* and *hs* in the Peking Dialect.

To be consistent, the maker of a map of China favoring the Peking orthography would have to spell *Chiang-hsi* for *Kiang-si*, *Nan-ching* for *Nan-king*, or *Fu-chien* for *Fu-kien*, and to please such writers we ought to look upon the greater part of the existing maps and charts containing Chinese names and a host of valuable books on China as obsolete. Peking spelling is, of course, a comfort to those who speak or study the dialect, but it does not lend itself to literary purposes. Sir Thomas Wade, who invented the system now applied to the Peking vernacular, wished it himself to be confined to that purpose and did not want it "even to profess

* Published in the Transactions of the Congress and reprinted in Prof. H. Cordier's Report, "Les études chinoises," 1899-1902, *T'oung pao*, 1903, pp. 38-45, and *Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Orients*, vol. 1, München, 1903.

to represent, or supplant, the standard or established pronunciation of the Mandarin language.”*

The following examples representing syllables familiar to students of Chinese geography or history will illustrate the difference in the standard spelling which has been sanctioned by tradition and the Peking orthography:

<i>Standard Mandarin.</i>	<i>Peking Dialect (Wade).</i>
<i>kiang</i> , river	<i>chiang</i>
<i>kin</i> , gold	<i>chin</i>
<i>Ts'in</i> , name of a dynasty.....	<i>Ch'in</i>
<i>king</i> , capital.....	<i>ching</i>
<i>k'iau</i> , bridge.....	<i>ch'iao</i>
<i>kia</i> , family	<i>chia</i>
<i>K'ien-lung</i> , Emperor's name.....	<i>Ch'ien-lung</i>
<i>Kia-k'ing</i> , “ “	<i>Chia-ch'ing</i>
<i>K'ang-hi</i> , “ “	<i>K'ang-hsi</i>
<i>si</i> , West	<i>hsi</i>
<i>hiên</i> , a district	<i>hsien</i>
<i>pa-siên</i> , the Eight Fairies	<i>pa-hsien</i>
<i>hiau</i> , filial	<i>hsiao</i>
<i>siau</i> , small.....	<i>hsiao</i>
<i>Kiu-kiang</i> (Kewkeang)	<i>Chiu-chiang</i>

In making use of the spelling shown in the subjoined Syllabary, Williams' "Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language" may serve as a key. By looking up in it the Chinese characters to be transcribed the sound appearing in column I (Williams) may be ascertained, while columns II and III contain my own and Wade's equivalents. Readers need not trouble too much about the pronunciation of these syllables, which should be looked upon as mere symbols for certain sound groups to which the characters to be transcribed belong. The phonetic principles on which the several sounds are here described correspond in spirit to those adopted by the Royal Geographical Society of London† and the United States Board on Geographical names.‡ The "Instructions" here inserted have been made to correspond as much as possible to the English and American standards referred to.

* See Professor Schlegel's paper, "On the extended use of the Peking system of orthography for the Chinese language" (published in *T'oung pao*, vol. VI, p. 499 *seqq.*, Leiden, 1896), reproducing Mr. W. F. Meyers' remarks, who, being himself a prominent speaker of the Peking dialect, warns against its use for literary purposes.

† See "Rules for the Orthography of Geographical Names," published by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society on December 11, 1891.

‡ See "Second Report of the United States Board on Geographical Names," 1890-1899. Second edition, Washington, March, 1901.

PRONUNCIATION.

An approximation only of the true sound is aimed at in this system. The vowels are to be pronounced as in Italian and on the continent of Europe generally, and the consonants as in English; but note certain slight modifications as described hereunder.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

- a* has the sound of *a* in father. Examples: *ma*, horse; *sha*, sand; *wan*, a bay; *shan*, mountain; *nan*, south.
- e* or *é* has the sound of *e* in men. Examples: *hién*, a district; *mién*, face, surface; *süé*, snow; *t'ie*, iron; *yé*, wild; *hüé*, cavern; *t'ien*, field; *yen*, salt.
- i* has the sound of *i* in ravine, or of *ee* in beet. Examples: *si*, west; *tsi*, rocks under water; *k'i*, a rivulet; *ni*, mud; *i* (also read *yi*), city, hamlet.
- NOTE: *i* is short as *i* in sin, or *i* in view, when followed by *n*, by another vowel or a diphthong. Examples: *kin*, gold; *ts'ing*, blue; *kia*, family; *kiang*, river; *tién*, palace; *k'iau*, bridge; *k'iai*, a model.
- ĩ* signifies that a vowel is to be intonated simultaneously with the adjoining sonant. See Note 2, below. Examples: *ch'ĩ*, a pool or lake; *shĩ*, stone, rock; *jĩ*, sun; *ssĩ*, a township; *tz'ĩ*, porcelain; *ir*, two.
- o* has the sound of *o* in mote. Examples: *so*, a place; *ho*, a river; *fo*, Buddha; *po*, a marshy lake.
- ö* has the sound of *ö* in German, Hungarian, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish, or of *eu* in French *jeu*, or of *o* in English *love*. Examples: *mön*, gate, door; *shöng*, a province; *tö*, virtue.
- NOTE: To describe this sound Wade makes use of the symbol *é* familiar to speakers of French in such words as *honnête*, where it has quite a different sound, though, from the one it stands for in Wade's orthography.
- u* has the sound of *oo* in boot. Examples: *hu*, lake; *ku*, valley; *fu*, a prefecture.
- NOTE: *u* is short when preceding *n*, *a*, *o*, or a diphthong. Examples: *t'un*, village; *tung*, east; *kuang*, broad; *ch'uan*, river, water courses, *Ssi-ch'uan* province; *chuang*, a farm; *huang*, yellow; *kuan*, frontier pass, custom-house; *tuan*, short; *kuo*, kingdom; *k'uai*, quick.
- ü* is the umlaut of *u* and has the sound of *u* in French *élu*. Examples: *sü*, an islet; *kü*, embankment; *k'ü*, a drain; *hü*, market-place.
- NOTE: *ü* is short when preceding *n*, *a*, or *é*. Examples: *sün*, a military station; *ts'üan*, fountain; *yüan*, source; *süé*, snow; *yüé*, moon.
- ai* has the sound of *i* in ice. Examples: *hai*, sea; *t'ai*, terrace, tower; *ch'ai*, stronghold, hill fortress; *ai*, cliff, ledge.
- au* has the sound of *ow* in how. Examples: *au*, a bay, cove; *kau*, high; *lau*, old; *miau*, temple.
- eĩ* has the sound of Italian *e* and *i* combined, somewhat like *ey* in English *they*. Examples: *heĩ*, black; *lei*, thunder; *meĩ*, coal; *pei*, north; *wei*, tail end.
- ou* is a diphthong in which the two elements are distinctly intonated, as in *t'ou*, head; which should have the sound of the first word in Hebrew *tohu bohu* without its *h*. Examples: *lou*, a house with an upper story; *k'ou*, a mouth, embouchure, a port; *kou*, a ditch; *hou*, after, behind; *fou*, a mound.
- ui* sounds like *ooi*, contracted into a diphthong, or like *ui* in German *pfui*. Examples: *shui*, water, river; *hui*, whirling waters; *tui*, a heap (as of rocks).

Si-mun *ten*
Si = *lowish*

without change
of source position

note

CONSONANTS.

NOTE: The initials, *k*, *p*, *tc*, *h*, *ts*, and *tz* should not be quite as hard as in English, though decidedly harder than *g*, *b*, *d*, *dj*, and *dz*. Thus the initial in *kan*, sweet, should hold about the middle between the initials in English gone and con. To indicate that *k*, *p*, *t*, *ch*, *ts*, and *tz* should be pronounced as hard as possible an asper is placed after them, which some printing offices replace by an apostrophe. Examples: *kan*, sweet; *k'an*, a pit; *ping*, soldier; *p'ing*, even, level; *to*, many; *lo-t'o*, a camel; *chau*, morning; *ch'au*, a dynasty; *ts'iau*, half-tide rocks; *ts'-iau*, mountainous; *tz'i*, purple; *tz'i-hi*, gentle, or motherly, pleasure (principal name of the Empress Dowager).

- ch* has the sound of *ch* in church, slightly softer when not marked and slightly harder when marked by an asper. Examples: *ch'ou*, island; *ch'öng*, walled city. When followed by *i*, the vowel disappears in it. See below, Note 2.
- k* } as in English, king, poll, and tall, but slightly softer, and harder when marked by
p } an asper. Examples: *k'ou*, ditch, drain; *k'öng*, a pit; *pau*, a police
t } ward; *p'u* shore, branch of a river; *tau*, island; *t'an*, a rapid.
- ts* slightly softer than the two consonants would sound in English, and harder when provided with an asper. Examples: *ts'ö*, a pool; *ts'un*, village.
- tz* similar to *ts*, the vowel disappearing in the sibilant. Examples: *tz'i*, son; *tz'i* a hall. See below, Note 2.
- f* as in English. Examples: *föng*, summit, peak; *f'ou*, a mound.
- h* as in English, or as *x* in Spanish Xeres, both pronunciations being heard in North China. Examples: *hung*, red; *h'üé*, a cavern; *hia*, a gorge.
- j* as *j* in French jeu, and not as in English. Examples: *jön*, man; *j'ö*, hot. When followed by *i* the vowel disappears in it. See below, Note 2.
- l* } As in English. Examples: *ling*, a mountain pass, range; *mi*, rice; *ni*, mud; *an*,
m } a small temple; *kuan*, an inn.
n }
- r* dental, not guttural, merely occurs in combination with the vowel *i*, which disappears in it, so that it is difficult to say whether it is an initial or a final. See below, Note 2. Example: *ir*, two.
- sh* as in English show. Examples: *shang*, above. When followed by *i*, the vowel disappears in it. See below, Note 2. Example: *sh'i*, ten.
- ss* is a sharp sibilant, as in English mess, in which the vowel *i* disappears. Example: *ss'i*, a monastery. See below, Note 2.
- w* as in English. Example: *wan*, gulf, bay.
- y* a consonant, as in English yard. Examples: *yé*, wild land; *yen*, a precipice; *ying*, a military camp; *yüan*, an eddy.
- ng* as a final, as *ng* in English song. Examples: *t'ing*, an inferior prefecture; *tsing*, a well; *yang*, ocean; *kang*, hill, ridge; *chung*, middle; *t'ang*, dyke, pool; *tung*, a cave. In certain words beginning with *a*, *ö*, or *o*, *ng* is optional as an initial, and should not appear in any transcription. Thus *an*, repose, is by some individuals pronounced *ngan*, for which reason we often read *Si-ngan-fu* instead of *Si-an-fu*.

NOTE 1. The accent in the vocalic combinations *ou*, *ié*, and *üé*, shows which of the two vowels is to be intonated foremost; it is otherwise not essential, and it must not be mistaken for a word-accent.

NOTE 2. I have comprised under one category what I call "the six difficult sounds," viz, *chī*, *shī*, *jī*, *ssī*, *tzī*, and *īr*. By the symbol *ī*, which I have borrowed from Edkins, I wish to indicate the simultaneous intonation of a vowel, no matter which, with the adjoining sonant (*ch*, *sh*, *j*, *ss*, *tz*, or *r*). I have, at a meeting of the Far-Eastern Section of the XII International Congress of Orientalists, held at Rome October 10th, 1899, explained the reasons which have led me to use a uniform symbol for the vocalic elements of these six sounds, which appear as *chih*, *shih*, *jih*, *ssü*, *tzü* and *érh* respectively, in Wade's, and as *chī* or *chih*, *shī*, *sh'* or *shih*, *jeh*, *sz*, *tsz*, and *'rh* in Williams' orthography. On referring to the old Chinese sound description quoted in K'ang-hi's Dictionary, it will be found that syllables are there explained by the so-called "cutting sound" method (*ts'ie-yin*). It consists of two characters, of which the first indicates the initial, the second, the final together with the vocalic content of the sound to be described. Since the six syllables referred to have, in the modern Mandarin dialects, no consonant as a final, the second character of their "cutting sound" represents merely their vocalic content pure and simple. And with regard to this vocalic content, uniformity may be shown to have been assumed by Chinese sound investigators in cases which in former systems are described by very different symbols. A few examples will illustrate this:

Wade spells	志	<i>chih</i> ,	K'ang-hi's analysis has	職吏	$*ch(\ddot{i}-sh)\ddot{i}=ch\ddot{i}$
" "	寺	<i>ssü</i>	" "	祥吏	$s(\ddot{i}ang-sh)\ddot{i}=ss\ddot{i}$
" "	俚	<i>érh</i> ,	" "	仍吏	$rj(\ddot{o}ng-sh)\ddot{i}=r\ddot{i}$, or $\ddot{i}r$

It will be seen that in these three cases the Chinese express the final, or vocalic element in a uniform manner by 吏 *shī*,* whereas Wade expresses it in three different ways by *ih*, *ü* and *é*. Further

Wade spells	始	<i>shih</i> ,	K'ang-hi's analysis has	首止	$sh(\ddot{o}u-ch)\ddot{i}=sh\ddot{i}$
" "	耳	<i>érh</i>	" "	忍止	$rj(\ddot{o}n-ch)\ddot{i}=r\ddot{i}$, or $\ddot{i}r$
" "	時	<i>shih</i>	" "	市之	$sh(\ddot{i}-ch)\ddot{i}=sh\ddot{i}$.
" "	而	<i>érh</i>	" "	人之	$rj(\ddot{o}n-ch)\ddot{i}=r\ddot{i}$, or $\ddot{i}r$.
" "	茲	<i>tzü</i>	" "	津之	$ts(\ddot{i}n-ch)\ddot{i}=ts\ddot{i}$, or $tz\ddot{i}$.
" "	之	<i>chih</i>	" "	真而	$ch(\ddot{o}n-r)\ddot{i}=ch\ddot{i}$.
" "	質	<i>chih</i>	" "	之日	$ch(\ddot{i}-j\ddot{i})=ch\ddot{i}$.
" "	日	<i>jih</i>	" "	人質	$j(\ddot{o}n-ch)\ddot{i}=j\ddot{i}$.

* The character for *li*, "an officer," [read *shī* ad hoc (神至切音示, K'ang-hi).

The last two examples are cases in which the old sound had a consonant at the end; they are read *chat* and *yat* in Cantonese. But since no difference in sound is now heard between 質 *chi* (Cantonese *chat*) and 之 *chi* (Cantonese *chi*), we are by analogy entitled to describe the sound for 日 (Cantonese *yat*) as *jī* in Mandarin.

The symbol *i* thus denotes the amalgamation of a vowel with the adjoining sonant. I have also used it to describe the sound *ei* in *lei*, *mei*, etc., the *i* of which is but faintly heard by the side of *e*.

NOTE 3. I have followed the precedent set by Dr. Bretschneider in omitting the final *h* at the end of certain syllables, which in former systems was meant to indicate that a consonant (*t*, *k*, or *p*) appears in its stead in ancient Chinese and in the Southern dialects. Thus the word for "wood" used to be spelt *muh*, because its Cantonese, and probable ancient sound is *muk*. Bretschneider spells *mu*, because this is the sound actually heard in Northern China, the *h* at the end having none but historical value. When it is of importance to indicate the old final, I prefer to describe the word by "*mu* (Canton Dial. *muk*)."



SYLLABARY.

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
ai	矮	ai	ai
ang	昂	ang	ang
cha } chah }	詐 劄	cha	cha
ch'a } ch'ah }	茶 察	ch'a	ch'a
chai	寨	chai	chai
ch'ai	釵	ch'ai	ch'ai
chan	站	chan	chan
ch'an	產	ch'an	ch'an
chǎn	真	chōn	chên
chen	占	chan	chan
ch'ǎn	陳	ch'ōn	ch'ên
ch'en	纏	ch'an	ch'an
chang	章	chang	chang
ch'ang	昌	ch'ang	ch'ang
chǎng	爭	chōng	chêng
ch'ǎng	橙	ch'ōng	ch'êng
chao	照	chau	chao
ch'ao	鈔	ch'au	ch'ao
ché	遮	chō	chê
ch'é	車	ch'ō	ch'ê
cheh	折	chō	chê

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
ch'eh	撤	ch'ö	ch'ê
cheu	州	chóu	chou
ch'eu	抽	ch'óu	ch'ou
chi } chih }	之	chī	chih
ch'i } ch'ih }	質 齒	ch'ī	ch'ih
ching	尺	chōng	chêng
ch'ing	正	ch'ōng	ch'êng
choh	棹	cho	cho
ch'oh	截	ch'o	ch'o
chu } chuh }	主 竹	chu	chu
ch'u } ch'uh }	初 出	ch'u	ch'u
chui	追	chui	chui
ch'ui	吹	ch'ui	ch'ui
chun	准	chun	chun]
ch'un	春	ch'un	ch'un
chung	中	chung	chung
ch'ung	虫	ch'ung	ch'ung
chwa	槌	chua	chua
chw'ai	揣	ch'uai	ch'uai

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
chwang	庄	chuang	chuang				
chw'ang	床	ch'uang	ch'uang	hia } hiah }	下轄	hia	hsia
chwen	專	chuan	chuan	hiai	鞋	hié	hsieh
chw'en	川	ch'uan	ch'uan	hiang	香	hiang	hsiang
fah	法	fa	fa	hiao	孝	hiau	hsiao
fan	反	fan	fan	hieh	協	hié	hsieh
fǎn	分	fōn	fèn	hien	縣	hién	hsien
fang	方	fang	fang	hin	忻	hin	hsin
féi	非	fei	fei	hing	興	hing	hsing
feu	浮	fóu	fou	hioh	學	hio	{ hsio hsiao
foh	縛	fo, fu	fu	hiu	休	hiu	hsiu
fu	夫	fu	fu	hiun	訓	hün	hsün
fuh	俵	{ fu, fo	fu, fo	hiung	兄	hiung	hsiung
fung	風	fōng	fèng	ho } hoh }	河	ho	ho
hai	海	hai	hai		合		
han	汗	han	han	hu } huh }	胡		
hǎn	很	hōn	hên	hwuh }	鵲	hu	hu
hang	杭	hang	hang		忽		
hǎng	恒	hōng	hêng	hü	許	hü	hsü
hao	好	hau	hao	hüé } hüeh }	靴	hüé	hsüeh
heu	後	hóu	hou	hüen	血		
hi } hih }	熙	hi	hsi		玄	hüan	hsüan
	迄						

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
hung	紅	hung	hung
hwa } hwah }	花 滑	hua	hua
hwai	淮	huai	huai
hwan	患	huan	huan
hwang	黃	huang	hnang
hwo } hwoh }	火 或	huo	huo
hwui	回	hui	huei
hwun	昏	hun	hun
i } yih }	夷 益	i	i, yi
jan	染	jan	jan
jān	人	jōn	jên
jang	讓	jang	jang
jāng	仍	jōng	jêng
jao	遠	jau	jao
jé	惹	jō	jo
jeh { (a) (b)	熱 日	jō jī	jê jih
jeu	柔	jóu	jou
joh	若	jo	jo

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
jū } juh }	如 入	ju	ju
jui	藍	jui	jui
jun	閨	jun	jun
jung	戎	jung	jung
jwa	穰	jua	jua
jwan	軟	juan	juan
kai	改	kai	kai
k'ai	開	k'ai	k'ai
kan	甘	kan	kan
k'an	看	k'an	k'an
kān	根	kōn	kên
k'ān	懇	k'ōn	k'ên
kang	岡	kang	kang
k'ang	康	k'ang	k'ang
kāng	更	kōng	kêng
k'āng	坑	k'ōng	k'êng
kao	高	kau	kao
k'ao	考	k'au	k'ao
keu	狗	kóu	kou
k'eu	口	k'óu	k'ou
ki } kih }	己 吉	ki	chi

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
k'i }	其	k'i	ch'i	kiu	九	kiu	chiu
k'ih }	乞			k'iu	丘	k'iu	ch'iu
kia }	加	kia	chia	kiün	君	kün	chün
kiah }	甲			k'iün	羣	k'iün	ch'ün
k'ia }	呿	k'ia	ch'ia	k'iüng	迴	k'iung	ch'iung
k'iah }	恰			ko }	哥	ko	ko
kiai	街	kié	chieh	koh }	各		
k'iai	楷	k'ié, k'iai	ch'iai	k'o }	可	k'o	k'o
kiang	江	kiang	chiang	k'oh }	客		
k'iang	羗	k'iang	ch'iang	ku }	古	ku	ku
kiao	教	kiau	chiao	kuh }	骨		
k'iao	橋	k'iau	ch'iao	k'u }	苦	k'u	k'u
k'ié	茄	k'ié	ch'ieh	k'uh }	窟		
kieh	結	kié	chieh	kü }	居	kü	chü
k'ieh	怯	k'ié	ch'ieh	küh }	局		
kien	見	kién	chien	k'ü }	去	k'ü	ch'ü
k'ien	欠	k'ién	ch'ien	k'üh }	曲		
kin	金	kin	chin	küeh	掘	küé	chüeh
k'in	琴	k'in	ch'in	k'üeh	闕	k'üé	ch'üeh
king	京	king	ching	küen	卷	küan	chüan
k'ing	慶	k'ing	ch'ing	k'üen	犬	k'üan	ch'üan
kioh	角	kio	chio	kung	工	kung	kung
k'ioh	確	k'io	ch'io	k'ung	孔	k'ung	k'ung

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
kwa }	瓜			leh	勒	lō	lê
kwah }	刮	kua	kua	léi	雷	leĩ	lei
kw'a	夸	k'ua	k'ua	leu	樓	lóu	lou
kwai	怪	kuai	kuai	li }	里	li	li
kw'ai	快	k'uai	k'uai	lih }	力		
kwan	官	kuan	kuan	liang	兩	liang	liang
kw'an	寬	k'uan	k'uan	liao	料	liau	liao
kwang	光	kuang	kuang	lieh	列	lié	lieh
kw'ang	狂	k'uang	k'uang	lien	連	lién	lien
kwéi	鬼	kui	kuei	lin	林	lin	lin
kw'éi	葵	k'ui	k'uei	ling	令	ling	ling
kwo }	過			lioh	畧	lio	lio
kwoh }	國	kuo	kuo	liu	流	liu	liu
kw'oh	闊	k'uo	k'uo	lo }	羅		
kwun	棍	kun	kun	loh }	落	lo	lo
kw'un	困	k'un	k'un				
la }	荔			lu }	路	lu	lu
lah }	拉	la	la	luh }	陸		
lai	來	lai	lai	lū }	呂	lū	lū
lan	闌	lan	lan	lūh }	律		
lang	郎	lang	lang	lüeh	劣	lié	lieh
láng	冷	lōng	lêng	lüen	綠	lüan	lüan
lao	老	lau	lao	lun	輪	lun	lun

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.		I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
lung	龍	lung	lung		mo	摩	mo	mo
lwan	亂	luan	luan		moh	墨		
ma	馬				mu	母	mu	mu
mah		ma	ma		muh	木		
mai	買	mai	mai		mung	蒙	mōng	mêng
man	滿	man	man		na	那	na	na
mān	門	mōn	mên		nah	納		
mang	忙	mang	mang		nai	乃	nai	nai
mǎng	盟	mōng	mêng		nan	南	nan	nan
mao	毛	mau	mao		nang	囊	nang	nang
mé	咩	mié	mieh		nǎng	能	nōng	nêng
meh	陌	mo	mo		nao	鬧	nau	nao
méi	梅	meī	mei		néi	內	neī	nei
meu	謀	móu	mou		neu	耨	nóu	nou
ni	米				ngai	哀	ai	ai
mih		mi	mi		ngan	安	an	an
miao	苗	miau	miao		ngǎn	恩	ōn	ên
mieh	滅	mié	mieh		ngao	澳	au	ao
mien	面	mién	mien		ngeu	歐	óu	ou
min	民	min	min		ngo	我額尼匿	o, wo	o, wo
ming	明	ming	ming		ngoh			
miu	繆	miu	miu		ni		ni	ni
					nih			

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
niang	娘	niang	niang
niao	鳥	niau	niao
nieh	捏	nié	nieh
nien	年	nién	nien
nin	您	nin	nin
ning	寧	ning	ning
nioh	虐	nio	nio
niu	牛	niu	niu
no } noh }	挪	no	no
nu	奴	nu	nu
nū	女	nū	nū
nūn	嫩	nun	nun
nung	農	nung	nung
nwan	暖	nuan	nuan
o	阿	a, o	a, o
pa } pah }	巴	pa	pa
p'a	怕	p'a	p'a
pai	拜	pai	pai
p'ai	牌	p'ai	p'ai
pan	半	pan	pan
p'an	盤	p'an	p'an

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
păn	本	pōn	pên
p'ăn	盆	p'ōn	p'ên
pang	榜	pang	pang
p'ang	傍	p'ang	p'ang
păng	迸	pōng	pêng
p'ăng	朋	p'ōng	p'êng
pao	包	pau	pao
p'ao	砲	p'au	p'ao
péi	貝	peï	pei
p'éi	賠	p'eï	p'ei
p'eu	剖	p'óu	p'ou
pi } pih }	比	pi	pi
p'i } p'ih }	必	p'i	p'i
piao	標	piau	piao
p'iao	票	p'iao	p'iao
pieh	別	pié	pieh
p'ieh	摯	p'ié	p'ieh
pien	便	pién	pien
p'ien	片	p'ién	p'ien
pin	賓	pin	pin
p'in	品	p'in	p'in

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
ping	兵	ping	ping
p'ing	平	p'ing	p'ing
piu	彪	piau	piao
po } poh }	波	po	po
p'o } p'oh }	伯	p'o	p'o
pu } puh }	拍	pu	pu
p'u } p'uh }	布	p'u	p'u
'rh	不	ir	êrh
sah	普	sa	sa
sai	拙	sai	sai
san	而	san	san
sang	撒	sang	sang
săng	賽	sōng	sêng
sao	桑	sau	sao
seh	僧	sō	sê
seu	掃	sóu	sou
sha } shah }	色	sha	sha
shai	叟	shai	shai

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
shan	山	shan	shan
shăn	神	shōn	shên
shen	善	shan	shan
shang	上	shang	shang
shăng	生	shōng	shêng
shao	少	shau	shao
shé } sheh }	蛇	shō	shê
sheu	舌	shóu	shou
shi, or } sh' } shih }	手	shī	shih
shing	史	shōng	shêng
shoh	石	sho	sho
shu } shuh }	升	shu	shu
shui	芍	shui	shui
shun	書	shun	shun
shung	孰	ch'ung	ch'ung
shwa	水	shua	shua
shwai	順	shuai	shuai
shwan	搭	shuan	shuan
shwang	刷	shuang	shuang
shwoh	率	shuo	shuo
	拴		
	霜		
	說		

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
si } sih }	西 息	si	hsi	swan	算	suan	suan
siang	相	siang	hsiang	sz'	四	ssi	ssü
siao	小	siau	hsiao	ta } tah }	大 答	ta	ta
sié } sieh }	寫 屑	sié	hsieh	t'a } t'ah }	他 塔	t'a	t'a
sien	先	sién	hsien	tai	代	tai	tai
sin	心	sin	hsin	t'ai	太	t'ai	t'ai
sing	姓	sing	hsing	tan	丹	tan	tan
sioh	削	siau	hsiao	t'an	炭	t'an	t'an
sui	秀	siu	hsiu	tang	當	tang	tang
siün	旬	sün	hsün	t'ang	湯	t'ang	t'ang
so } soh }	鎖 索	so	so	täng	等	töng	têng
su } suh }	蘇 肅	su	su	t'äng	滕	t'öng	t'êng
sü } süh }	須 恤	sü	hsü	tao	道	tau	tao
süeh	雪	süé	hsüeh	t'ao	桃	t'au	t'ao
süen	宣	süan	hsüan	teh	德	tö	tê
sui	雖	sui	sui	t'eh	特	t'ö	t'ê
sun	孫	sun	sun	teu	豆	tuó	tou
sung	宋	sung	sung	t'eu	頭	t'óu	t'ou
				ti } tih }	地 狄	ti	ti

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
t'i } t'ih }	提惕	t'i	t'i	t'un	吞	t'un	t'un
tiao	吊	tiau	tiao	tung	東	tung	tung
t'iao	條	t'iau	t'iao	t'ung	同	t'ung	t'ung
tié } tieh }	爹疊	tié	tieh	twan	端	tuan	tuan
t'ieh	鐵	t'ié	t'ieh	tw'an	團	t'uan	t'uan
tien	店	tién	tien	tsa } tsah }	咱雜	tsa	tsa
t'ien	天	t'ién	t'ien	ts'ah	擦	ts'a	ts'a
ting	丁	ting	ting	tsai	在	tsai	tsai
t'ing	庭	t'ing	t'ing	ts'ai	才	ts'ai	ts'ai
tiu	丟	tiu	tiu	tsan	贊	tsan	tsan
to } toh }	多奪	to	to	ts'an	蠶	ts'an	ts'an
t'o } t'oh }	妥脫	t'o	t'o	tsǎn	怎	tsön	tsên
tu } tuh }	都毒	tu	tu	tsang	葬	tsang	tsang
t'u } t'uh }	土禿	t'u	t'u	ts'ang	蒼	ts'ang	ts'ang
tui	堆	tui	tui	tsǎng	增	tsöng	tsêng
t'ui	退	t'ui	t'ui	ts'ǎng	曾	ts'öng	ts'êng
tun	遁	tun	tun	tsao	造	tsau	tsao
				ts'ao	草	ts'au	ts'ao
				tseh	則	tsö	tsê
				ts'eh	拆	ts'ö	ts'ê
				tseu	走	tsóu	tsou
				ts'eu	愁	ts'ón	tsou

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
tsi }	祭		
tsih }		tsi	chi
ts'i }	集		
ts'ih }		ts'i	ch'i
tsiang	齊	tsiang	chiang
ts'iang	七	ts'iang	ch'iang
tsiao	將	tsiao	chiao
ts'iao	鎗	ts'iao	ch'iao
tsié }	蕉		
tsieh }		tsié	chieh
ts'ié }	俏		
ts'ieh }		ts'ié	ch'ieh
tsien	借	tsién	chien
ts'ien	節	ts'ien	ch'ien
tsin	且	tsin	chin
ts'in	切	ts'in	ch'in
tsing	賤	tsing	ching
ts'ing	千	ts'ing	ch'ing
tsioh	晉	tsio	chio
ts'ioh	秦	ts'io	ch'io
tsiu	井	tsiu	chiu
ts'iu	青	ts'iu	ch'iu
ts'iün	雀	ts'iün	ch'iün
	鵲		
	酒		
	秋		
	遠		

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
tso }	左		
tsoh }		tso	tso
ts'o }	作		
ts'oh }		ts'o	ts'o
tsu }	錯		
tsuh }		tsu	tsu
ts'u }	妮		
ts'uh }		ts'u	ts'u
tsü	祖	tsü	chü
ts'ü	足	ts'ü	ch'ü
tsüeh	粗	tsüé	chüeh
tsüen	促	tsién	chien
ts'üen	聚	ts'üan	ch'üan
tsui	取	tsui	tsui
ts'ui	絕	ts'ui	ts'ui
tsun	鑄	tsun	tsun
ts'un	全	ts'un	ts'un
tsung	最	tsung	tsung
ts'ung	翠	ts'ung	ts'ung
tswan	尊	tsuan	tsuan
tsw'an	寸	ts'uan	ts'uan
tsz'	宗	tzi	tzü
ts'z'	叢	tz'i	tz'ü
	錯		
	竄		
	子		
	此		

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
wa } wah }	瓦 挖	wa	wa	yao	要	yau	yao
wai	外	wai	wai	yé } yeh }	也 葉	yé	yeh
wan	萬	wan	wan	yen	言	yen	yen
wän	文	wön	wên	yih	一	i	i, yi
wang	王	wang	wang	yin	因	yin	yin
wäng	翁	wöng	wêng	ying	英	ying	ying
wei	為	weï	wei	yiü	有	yu	yu
wo } woh }	卧 蠖	wo	wo	yoh	約	yo	yo
wu } wuh }	五 物	wu	wu	yü } yuh }	魚 玉	yü	yü
ya' } yah }	牙 押	ya	ya	yueh	月	yüé	yüeh
yai	崖	yai	yai	yuen	元	yüan	yüan
yang	羊	yang	yang	yun	云	yün	yün
				yung	用	yung	yung



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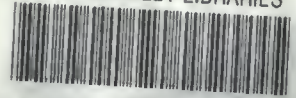
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